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JOHN FOSTER DULLES

'He Bought Us Precious

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WASHINGTON—I spoke this week with Eleanor Lansing Dulles, author, scholar and a former diplomat in her own right, who is nevertheless particularly renowned as the sister of the late John Foster Dulles, former secretary of state, and the late Allen Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Miss Dulles, who retired in 1962 from the State Department, where her last major post was special assistant in the Office of German Affairs, was close to her brothers and has a unique insight into their personalities, motives and policies.

Her views about the late secretary of state in the Eisenhower Administration are particularly interesting now because of certain questions raised in the Pentagon papers about American intervention in Vietnam and because of recurring criticism of Dulles' policies.

*Chou Attributes Many of
China's Difficulties to Dulles*

Only several days ago, for example, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai observed that many of China's difficulties spring from Dulles' "soul"—a reference to the Dulles engineered alliances aimed at curbing Communist expansion in Asia.

Dulles was indeed a figure of extraordinary power in a pivotal period in the postwar years, though his views did not always prevail. As the Pentagon papers have recalled, for example, he pressed for American intervention in Indochina when the French were faltering in 1954, but when Great Britain and other allies refused to go along, President Dwight D. Eisenhower declined to commit American power.

"Some of those who are criticizing Foster now are being very superficial about it," Miss Dulles said. "Hardly anyone reads his speeches and press conference statements. So much is overlooked in the rush of events. People who want to be dogmatic should do a little studying.

"You ought to put at rest one allegation—

that he wanted to prolong French colonialization in Indochina. He did not, and the record shows it.

"Furthermore he never believed, I am sure, that we should fight Asiatic peoples in the jungles and rice paddies of the Far East. I believe he would have been against the kind of escalation that took place from 1961 through 1965 and beyond. On one of his early trips to Laos he actually slept in a tent in a swampy jungle. He recognized that it was no place for American-type warfare. When he advocated intervention in 1954 he insisted on doing it with the fleet and the air arm."

What of Chou's criticism of the anti-Communist alliances, such as the SEATO and ANZUS pacts?

"Foster wasn't anti-Chinese," Miss Dulles said. "But he did have a higher opinion of Chiang Kai-shek than some people.

"He told me that the time would come when he would want to have close and friendly cooperation with China. He would have favored the Ping-Pong episode. I would guess he would have expected a period of cooperation by now, if he had lived. But he did not think we should let down our guard and be heedless about it. When the time came for closer cooperation with the Chinese, he thought there should be some advantage in it for us as well as for them."

One of the most oft-heard criticisms of Dulles is that he was too moralistic in his rhetoric and in his approach to world problems.

*'He Thought Morality Was at
the Heart of Our Value System'*

"Well," Miss Dulles observed, "It is true that he thought morality was at the heart of our value system. He cherished spirituality. He wasn't afraid of the word 'moral'—people have got so afraid of these words.

"My parents, especially perhaps my father, who was a Presbyterian minister, exerted a great influence on Foster. Foster was deeply distressed at his death. He adored his parents, who lived lives of kindness and generosity. We often had drunks sleeping in our barn at Auburn, N.Y., because they had no